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PECK in these groups it is interesting to note that he is credited with 16 species in *Russula*, 11 in *Pholiota*, and 62 in *Cortinarius*, and this has to do only with Michigan species.—J. M. C.

**Seedling anatomy.**—HOLDEN and BEXON<sup>25</sup> have begun a series of studies on the anatomy of teratological seedlings. The first paper deals with seedlings of *Cheiranthus Cheiri*, which showed "cotyledonary abnormality ranging from hemitricotily to tetracotily." The conclusion was reached that there are at least two methods of cotyledonary increase, cotyledonary fission and dichotomy of the growing point of the cotyledon. A third method is somewhat doubtfully suggested, namely "the downward displacement of one or more epicotyledonary leaves."—J. M. C.

**Apogamy in *Camptosorus*.**—MRS. BROWN<sup>26</sup> has described a case of apogamy in *C. rhizophyllus* that occurred in cultures to determine if apogamy could be induced by the modification of external conditions. The apogamous outgrowth was in general a cylindrical process, with some interesting details as to shape and structure, in which a cluster of tracheids appeared. Previous experimental work had indicated that bright light and relative dryness were the factors involved; but in this case low nutrition seemed to be more important than either.—J. M. C.

**Tropical species of *Eupatorium*.**—ROBINSON<sup>27</sup> has published the results of a study of *Eupatorium* as displayed in the American tropics. The wealth of species illustrates how much of the flora of the world remains to be discovered. There are 39 new species described, in addition to new varieties. He has included also a revision of the Colombian species, recognizing 93 species distributed among 7 sections. "Keyed recensions" are given also of the species of Venezuela (35) and of Ecuador (50).—J. M. C.

**The orchids of Java.**—SMITH,<sup>28</sup> in a fifth paper on the orchids of Java, continues to bring to light the remarkably rich orchid flora of that island. He discusses 61 species representing 27 genera, including 38 new species and 2 new genera (*Chroniochilus* and *Saccolabiopsis*).—J. M. C.

**A new genus of Compositae.**—PRITZEL<sup>29</sup> has published a new genus (*Basedowia*) of Compositae from Australia. It resembles *Helichrysum*, as the name (*B. helichrysoides*) suggests. The genus is named for HERBERT BASEDOW, state geologist of South Australia.—J. M. C.

<sup>25</sup> HOLDEN, H. S., and BEXON, DOROTHY, Observations on the anatomy of teratological seedlings. I. On the anatomy of some polycotylous seedlings of *Cheiranthus Cheiri*. Ann. Botany 32:513-530. figs. 17. 1918.

<sup>26</sup> BROWN, ELIZABETH DOROTHY WUIST, Apogamy in *Camptosorus rhizophyllus*. Bull. Torr. Bot. Club 46:27-30. pl. 2. 1919.

<sup>27</sup> ROBINSON, B. L., Contrib. Gray Herb. Proc. Amer. Acad. 54:235-367. 1918.

<sup>28</sup> SMITH, J. J., Die Orchideen von Java. Bull. Jard. Bot. Buitenzorg II. no. 26. pp. 135. 1918.

<sup>29</sup> PRITZEL, E., *Basedowia*, eine neue Gattung der Compositen aus Zentral-Australien. Ber. Deutsch. Bot. Gesell. 36:332-337. pl. 12. 1918.